

Introduction

Region 2000 Regional Commission includes 2,147 square miles and encompasses the counties of Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford and Campbell; the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg; and the towns of Altavista, Amherst, Appomattox, Brookneal and Pamplin City. The central region is flanked by two major rivers, the James River to the north and the Staunton River on the south. These rivers offer a multitude of recreational and historically significant resources such as the Kanawha Canal. Portions of the Staunton River are designated Virginia Scenic Rivers. In addition, Smith Mountain Lake and Holliday Lake state parks serve this region. Moving from west to east, the topography of the region ranges from mountainous to gently rolling farmland. These varieties of landscapes offer many different recreational activities.

Region 11 has a diverse base of industries including engineering, technical, health care, agricultural, forestry, education and tourism. The Blue Ridge Parkway, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT), George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, and Smith Mountain Lake contribute to tourism. The 2005 estimated population for Region 11 is 234,900. In general, the area's growth rate between 2000 and 2005 has been about 2.6 percent. Future regional growth is anticipated to be steady, with the population in the region projected to increase 11.6 percent to 255,200 in 2020 from its 2000 census level of 228,616. As the population of Region 11 grows so do the recreational needs of its residents. While predominant land use is agricultural, several pockets of heavy industrial development create population centers with demands for recreational facilities and activities.

Recommendations applicable to all regions are found in chapters III through IX. To meet needs established in the 2007 *Virginia Outdoors Plan (VOP)*, it is important to integrate these recommendations with those that follow for Region 11 into regional and local planning and development strategies.

Outdoor recreation

For a general discussion of outdoor recreation trends, issues and planning considerations in Virginia, see Chapter II: Outdoor Recreation Issues, Trends and Survey Findings, and Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Planning and Related Issues.

Based on the findings of the 2006 Virginia Outdoors Survey (VOS), the top ten outdoor activities in the region are – in order of their popularity — walking for pleasure, driving for pleasure, swimming, visiting historic sites, visiting natural areas, sunbathing, fishing, picnicking, boating, and using a playground. These, though in a different priority order, are the same as the statewide top ten rankings.

The most needed facilities are walking and jogging trails located close to home. Access to recreational waters is also in high demand in this region, especially for swimming, sunbathing, fishing and boating. One of the unique outdoor recreation findings in Region 11 is the importance of hunting. Though the frequency of participation has dropped relative to the 2002 Virginia Outdoors Survey, participation has not declined as much as in the rest of the state. In Region 11 there continues to be a need for open lands for this activity.

The results of the 2006 Demand, Supply and Needs Analysis for Region 11 identify the areas of greatest unmet recreational facility needs: tent camping sites, outdoor swimming, basketball courts, campsites, soccer fields, baseball fields, sunbathing opportunities, softball fields, and outdoor swimming pools see Table X-11).

All localities in Region 11 are served by a parks and recreation department. The urbanized areas within Region 11 have a better supply of recreational facilities, in terms of both quality and quantity than the rural areas. According to the Commonwealth of Virginia Auditor of Public Accounts, *Comparative Report on Local Government Revenues and Expenditures*, year ended June 30, 2005, per capita spending on parks and recreation for each locality in this region was: Bedford City, \$116.62; Lynchburg, 95.71; Amherst County, \$10.60; Bedford County, \$19.47; Appomattox County, \$15.19 and Campbell County, \$15.36. The budgetary and actual expenditures for the region indicate that spending for recreation in the urban areas, at an average of \$105.86, which is almost four times higher the average spent in the counties. The counties average expenditure is \$15.15, which is well below the statewide county average of \$43.75.

Land Conservation

Land Conservation is receiving greater attention from Virginia residents as urban sprawl threatens the eco-

logical health of natural systems, cultural resources and the beauty of the state's scenic landscapes. With population and associated development increasing at unprecedented rates, the conservation of farmland, parks, cultural resources and natural areas is essential to quality of life and economic viability of the state. Regional and local initiatives for land conservation are needed to save Virginia's outdoors (see Map X-22).

Large blocks of public lands provide much of the open space in Region 11. Federal land holdings include the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests (GW-Jeff National Forests), the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT), the Blue Ridge Parkway, Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Holliday Lake and Smith Mountain Lake State Parks, natural area preserves, state wildlife management areas, state forests, and other state resources provide additional open space in the region. Many organizations work together with localities and the region to provide an array of land conservation mechanisms.

Amherst County is leading the way with a mapping system that can identify lands for conservation. This system identifies target areas for conservation and recommends development in areas where infrastructure is already in place.

Land Trusts and Conservation Programs Operating in Region 11

- Appalachian Trail Conservancy
- APVA Preservation Virginia
- Chesapeake Bay Foundation
- Civil War Preservation Trust
- Department of Historic Resources
- James River Association
- The 500-Year Forest Foundation
- The Conservation Fund
- The Nature Conservancy
- Virginia Outdoors Foundation
- Western Virginia Land Trust

Land conservation recommendations include:

- Localities that lie within the viewshed of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the AT should work to protect their scenic views. The National Park Service (NPS) has developed viewshed management and landscape design guidelines that may be useful in this endeavor.
- Regional and local organizations should encourage development away from mountaintops to protect significant scenic views.

- Regional and local organizations should provide adequate protection for existing working lands, including farmland and forestal lands.

Green infrastructure

Information about green infrastructure is found in Chapter IV: Green Infrastructure. Regional recommendations for green infrastructure include:

- Local and regional agencies should become informed and educate constituents about green infrastructure planning, including guidance on local zoning initiatives for changing community design and transportation systems.
- Regional and local governments should protect the management of watersheds by integrating watershed management planning with local land use ordinances and comprehensive plans.
- Regional and local agencies should evaluate the proposed drinking water reservoir on the Buffalo River for its potential to provide recreational opportunities.

Programs

The following recommendations integrate statewide program initiatives into responsive regional strategies for outdoor recreation and conservation. The statewide program areas addressed in this section include: trails and greenways, blueways and water access, historic and landscape resources, scenic resources, Scenic Highways and Virginia Byways, scenic rivers, watersheds, environmental and land stewardship education, and the private sector. Recommendations are bulleted or numbered and are not sequenced by state or local priorities. Numbered recommendations are site specific to the regional map at the end of this section (see Map X-23).

Trails and greenways

For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Programs and Initiatives, Greenways and Trails.

- Local agencies should support the implementation of the *Region 2000 Greenways and Blueways Plan*.
- Regional and local organizations should evaluate utility easements and private trails for public use according to the adopted *Region 2000 Greenways and Blueways Plan*.
- Regional and local organizations should connect trail facilities located in the adjacent counties.

- Regional and local organizations should consider using abandoned railroad corridors and private lands for a Lynchburg to Appomattox Trail. This trail could connect Lynchburg's Blackwater Creek Bikeway to the proposed James River Heritage Trail through Amherst, Campbell and Appomattox counties. The trail may also include an extension of the trail along Blackwater Creek to Linkhorn School. The Concord to Appomattox Trail would bridge the gap between the proposed Cumberland to Appomattox Trail and the James River Trail being built from the City of Lynchburg across southern Amherst County to the Mount Athos area of Campbell County.
- Regional and local organizations and agencies should develop a Lynchburg to Bedford trail along the corridor identified in the *Region 2000 Greenways and Blueways Plan*.
- Regional and local organizations and agencies should continue to expand the Blackwater Creek Trail System to link Lynchburg College Reservoir with Sandusky Park and Percival's Island. This trail would provide outdoor environmental education for Lynchburg College programs and the public. As part of the James River Heritage Trail System, the trail could include connections to the Ivy Creek Nature Center at the Lynchpin Industrial Center.
- Regional and local organizations should develop the Appomattox Heritage and Recreational Trail, a trail system that links historic resources, enhances tourism opportunities, and provides for improved wellness and quality of life benefits for area residents.
- Federal, state, regional and local agencies should continue collaborative efforts to create a trail connection between the Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park and the High Bridge Trail State Park. The network would include pedestrian and bike facilities that link the park to key destinations in Appomattox County and the Town of Appomattox for recreation, wellness, transportation and heritage tourism.
- State, regional and local agencies should develop the Cumberland to Appomattox Trail connecting the Cumberland State Forest and the Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park through the Buckingham-Appomattox State Forest. The existing Willis River Trail could be linked to this trail by using forest roads and short sections of trail across private land.

Statewide trunkline trails

- 1 The **Appalachian National Scenic Trail (AT)** was designated by Congress and is managed by the National Park Service (NPS). The AT runs through the

western portion of Region 11 along the Blue Ridge. Federal, state, regional and local agency efforts within Region 11 should continue to protect the setting and viewsheds along the AT to preserve the experience of a footpath in the wilderness.

- 2 State, regional and local organizations should develop the **James River Heritage Trail** in recognition of the 2007 commemoration of Jamestown and the James River. The trail along America's Founding River will ultimately stretch from the Chesapeake Bay to the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. The trail would parallel the old Kanawha Canal towpath connecting park trails, scenic riverside roadways and urban riverfront trails deep into the heart of Virginia, including Glasgow Landing. Additional public access sites along the James River should be included along this trail.

Other Trails

- 3 The proposed **Central Virginia Greenway** should be developed by state, regional and local organizations to extend from the AT at the Peaks of Otter to the Appomattox Heritage and Recreation Trail. The trail would then connect to the Cumberland State Forest and link Bedford, Amherst, Campbell, Appomattox and Buckingham counties, and the cities of Bedford and Lynchburg.
- 4 State, regional and local organizations should develop a **Staunton River Trail** featuring Native American campsites and other historic and aesthetic points of interest along the scenic Staunton River from Altavista to Staunton River State Park.
- 5 National, state, regional and local organizations should extend the **Virginia Blue Ridge Railway Trail** along the old railroad right of way along the Piney and Tye Rivers to the AT.

Water access and blueways

A discussion of the water access in the Commonwealth can be found in Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Water Access and Blueways. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Regional and local agencies should establish cooperative agreements among localities, other agencies and private landowners to meet the increasing need for public access to recreational waters.
- Regional and local agencies should identify strategies to make additional waterfront resources available for public use.
- Regional and local agencies should provide adequate support facilities and services, such as rest-

rooms, concessions, parking and maintenance for existing and proposed public water and beach access areas.

- Regional and local agencies should acquire or maintain access to existing public beaches and water access sites that may be jeopardized by changes in land use or development activities.
- State, regional and local organizations should identify and increase water access opportunities to Virginia's southern rivers.
- Regional and local organizations should sponsor clean up days and education on litter and dumping to preserve water quality for all users and promote public access to the region's waters.

6 The **James River Water Trail** should be continued to the Upper James River. Additional public access areas are needed on the James River between Eagle Rock and Snowden and between Lynchburg and Bent Creek. Public access is also needed at the Cushaw hydropower project near Snowden. The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), the United States Forest Service (USFS), and the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) should continue to work with localities to finalize and implement plans to acquire and develop a series of boating and fishing access sites and canoe-in campsites along the James River. Portage opportunities should be provided when possible around dams located on the James River.

7 State, regional and local organizations should develop a blueway on the **Staunton River**. Public access is needed on the Staunton River between the existing access points at Altavista, Long Island and Brookneal.

8 Appalachian Power Company should implement the **Smith Mountain Lake Shoreline Management Plan**, which considers public access opportunities and guidelines for protecting the scenic, recreational and environmental values of the lake.

Historic and landscape resources

Consideration should be given to evaluating potential historic and landscape recommendations in this region. For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Historic and Landscape Resources. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Regional and local agencies should identify historic and archaeological resources that can be used for tourism, recreation and education. These resources should be included in local land use planning and

decision-making processes to promote preservation and protection.

- Regional and local agencies should build local historic attractions, historical societies, museums and other tourism organizations in the region to include the Virginia Association of Museums, Virginia Civil War Trails, APVA Preservation Virginia, the Virginia Main Street Program and others to enhance local heritage tourism, educational and recreational offerings.
- Regional and local agencies should encourage local governments and private organizations that own historic properties in the region to manage properties effectively for long-term protection and to maximize public benefit consistent with the nature of the historic property.
- Regional and local agencies should recognize the multiple historic and cultural resources within the rural landscape through rural historic districts.
- Regional and local agencies should support the creation of other heritage area programs to promote tourism and preservation in distinctive regions.
- There is a critical need for countywide surveys of the historic and architectural resources of Amherst, Appomattox and Campbell counties. State, regional and local organizations should partner to conduct this assessment.
- There is a critical need for an archaeological survey in Appomattox County and for an assessment of the county's archaeological resources. State, regional and local organizations should partner to conduct this assessment.
- State, regional and local organizations should evaluate Monacan Indian lands in the region for protection.
- 9** State, regional and local organizations should designate the **Curtis Community** as an historic district.

Scenic resources

Throughout Region 11, localities recognize the value of tourism. In Bedford and Amherst, there is a special recognition of the link between scenic vistas and tourism dollars. These localities are proposing viewshed ordinances to protect the setting of the Blue Ridge Parkway, a national treasure. Consideration should be given to potential scenic recommendations in this region. For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Scenic Resources. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Regional and local agencies should develop corridor management plans for scenic byways,

blueways, greenways and scenic rivers to assure preservation of the scenic quality of the corridor.

- Regional and local agencies should protect the scenic value of lands adjacent to publicly owned properties, as well as the scenic value of working agricultural and forestal areas key to maintaining a sense of place and economic vitality of the region. Scenic attributes to be considered include:
 - Encourage development away from mountaintops to protect significant vistas.
 - Consider timber-harvesting impacts on key viewsheds.
 - Protect viewsheds along river corridors and scenic byways.
 - Create scenic overlooks and vista cuts along Virginia byways and scenic highways to enhance the visual experience of traveling.
 - Efforts should be continued to protect the natural and scenic resources of the Blue Ridge Parkway, AT, and George Washington-Jefferson National Forests. Local governments should support efforts to encourage adjacent landowners, localities and planning district commissions to develop a scenic overlay zone adjacent to and within the viewsheds as part of a multi-regional viewshed planning process. Federal and state agencies should coordinate with localities to help protect these resources.

Scenic highways and Virginia byways

On September 22, 2005, for the first time ever, four new national byway designations were given to Virginia roads. The Blue Ridge Parkway, a portion of which is located in Region 11, was given the highest designation as an All-American Road. This designation allows localities along the routes to access federal dollars for byway corridor projects (see Chapter VI). These major scenic highways attract tourists from throughout the nation, as well as international visitors. The character of the Blue Ridge Parkway is continually being altered from that of a pastoral scene to landscapes that are sometimes marked by incompatible development. Overlooks that once featured breathtaking vistas of farmsteads or forests now reveal factories and exploding suburban residential development. Subdivisions are already within a few hundred feet of this magnificent corridor, and as development continues, there will be additional impacts on the quality of the visitor experience.

Opportunities to traverse Virginia's scenic and cultural landscapes are enhanced through nationally recog-

nized designation. For more detailed information, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Scenic Highways and Virginia Byways.

Scenic roads recommendations for the region include:

- Regional and local agencies should recognize and nominate scenic roads for designation as Virginia byways.
- Regional and local agencies should partner with other state, local and professional organizations to develop corridor management plans to protect the scenic assets of byway corridors.
- Regional and local agencies should incorporate Virginia byways and scenic highways into local comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances to ensure viewsheds are conserved and the sense of place is retained along these corridors.
- Regional and local agencies should support designation of nationally qualified historic corridors to increase civic engagement and foster heritage tourism.

10 The diverse history and culture of the southern Appalachian Mountains is showcased along the **Blue Ridge Parkway**. Protection of the scenic viewsheds and natural, historical and cultural resources for the Blue Ridge Parkway corridor is critical to the continued beauty and uniqueness of these corridors and their environs. Increasing encroachment has a major impact on the quality of the visitor's recreational experience. Local governments should develop comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances to ensure that the intrinsic value of the parkway and its viewsheds are conserved.

The following road segments are potential and should be evaluated for consideration as Virginia Byways:

- 11** The portion of **US Route 29** that connects with Route 43 in Campbell County.
- 12** The portion of **Route 622** from Lynchburg to Nelson County.
- 13** The continuation of **Route 624** to create a loop.
- 14** **Routes 24 and 614** in Appomattox County from the Appomattox County and Campbell County line to the Buckingham County and Appomattox County line are elements of "Lee's Retreat Route."
- 15** A **James River Byway** would consist of roads that closely parallel the James River Bateau Festival Trail.

The corridor would include Route 622 and Route 130 in Amherst County.

Scenic rivers

In Region 11, the Staunton River is the only designated scenic river. For detailed information about the Virginia's Scenic Rivers Program and its purpose, benefits and designation process, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Recreation Programs and Initiative, Scenic Rivers. Regional and local recommendations include:

- Localities should adopt planning tools (e.g., land use overlays, corridor management plans) that will afford special recognition and protection to Virginia's scenic rivers.

The following river segment has been evaluated and found to qualify for designation as Virginia Scenic Rivers:

- 16** The **Staunton River** in Campbell County from the Town of Altavista to the beginning of the current designation at Long Island.

The following river segment is a potential Virginia Scenic River and should be evaluated to determine its suitability for designation:

- 17** The **James River** in Campbell, Amherst and Appomattox counties from Lynchburg to Bent Creek.

Watershed resources

For information about Virginia's watershed programs, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Virginia's Watershed Programs.

Watershed groups in Region 11

- Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay
- Blackwater Creek Watershed Initiative at Lynchburg College
- Chesapeake Bay Foundation
- Friends of the Rivers of Virginia
- Greater Lynchburg Environmental Network
- James River Association
- Middle James Roundtable
- Roanoke River Basin Association
- Smith Mountain Lake Association
- Upper Roanoke River Roundtable
- Virginia Conservation Network

Watershed recommendations for this region include:

- 18** Lynchburg College, in partnership with stakeholders representing local government, governmental

agencies, and private groups, should develop a **Blackwater Creek Watershed Management Plan**. The Blackwater Creek Watershed is within the James River Watershed. This watershed plan will address goals and commitments contained within the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement.

Environmental and land stewardship education

For detailed information on Environmental and Land Stewardship education, see Chapter VII: Outdoor Programs and Initiatives, Environmental and Land Stewardship Education. Environmental and land stewardship recommendations for this region include:

- 19** The **Claytor Nature Study Center** of Lynchburg College should continue to offer environmental and stewardship education and research programs to all age groups on this 470-acre Bedford County facility. Lynchburg College faculty and staff, federal and state agency staff, local conservation nonprofit organizations, and volunteers will partner on educational programming and research in developing this outdoor classroom as a central Virginia regional facility for K-12, college and adult populations.

- 20** Local organizations should continue development of the **Pedlar Riparian Trail** as an environmental education site to educate citizens about habitat protection and the environment.

Federal programs

For information on federal programs affecting Virginia's outdoor recreation and conservation opportunities, see Chapter IX-A: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations are listed by agency.

National parks

- Local and regional government, user groups and nonprofits should work with NPS to revise policy that allows mountain bikes to use appropriate national park trails.

- 21** The **Appomattox Court House National Historical Park** has management concerns that include the increasing traffic and adverse impact of State Road 24, protection of cultural resources and lands not currently within the park, and accelerated development on the park's boundaries. The state and local government should continue to work with NPS to address these issues.

- 22** The **Blue Ridge Parkway** and adjacent localities should continue to collaborate on enhancing heritage

tourism and guiding community gateway development and growth.

National forests

- New partnerships should continue to be developed to market recreational opportunities and rural economic development through tourism. The U. S. Forest Service should work with DCR, Virginia's Blue Ridge Highlands Tourism, Inc., and the Virginia Tourism Corporation to develop regional and international marketing strategies to showcase Virginia's outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Regional and local organizations should continue to place program emphasis on areas designated by Congress, such as the AT and Mount Pleasant National Scenic Area.

State facilities and programs

For a discussion of state facilities and programs throughout the entire Commonwealth, see Chapter IX-B: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations are listed by agency or program.

State Parks

23 Smith Mountain Lake State Park (1,248 acres) is located in Bedford County. Situated on the second largest body of freshwater in the state, the park offers a wide range of activities including swimming, fishing, boating, trails, camping, cabins, picnicking, and a visitor center, as well as interpretive and educational programming and special events. The Friends of Smith Mountain Lake State Park sponsor the park's Junior Ranger Program and assist in operating the visitor center. The park works cooperatively with community organizations in developing special events and programs. Through the 2002 General Obligation Bond (GOB), funding has been allocated for an improved visitor center and campground and for an improved boat launch parking lot. The approved park master plan proposes expanding the park office, converting the existing visitor center into an environmental education and discovery center, adding additional cabins and camping, and constructing an amphitheater. Additional funding will be needed for these proposed facilities.

24 Holliday Lake State Park (255 acres including 150 acre lake) is located in the middle of the Appomattox – Buckingham State Forest. The park facilities include a 30-site campground, a large shaded picnic area, two picnic shelters, two playgrounds, a boat ramp, a seasonal full-service concession stand

and camp store, and canoe, kayak, rowboat and paddle boat rentals. Fishing and swimming are popular activities. Educational and interpretive programs are available to area schools, youth and scout groups. The park has five hiking trails and one aquatic trail. A trailhead for the Carter Taylor can also be found in the park. This trail is a 12-mile loop in the Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest for hikers, bicycle riders and equestrians. The Holiday Lake 4-H Center is located across the lake from the park. Efforts should continue to develop cooperative activities and programs with the 4-H center and the state forest. Through the 2002 GOB, funds were allocated for an expanded campground.

State natural area preserves

There are currently no dedicated natural area preserves within Region 11. DCR has, as of November 2006, documented 109 occurrences of 67 rare species and natural communities in the Region 2000 Regional Commission. Twenty species are globally rare and five are federally threatened or endangered. Forty-four conservation sites have been identified in the district; 29 (66 percent) have received some level of protection through ownership or management by state, federal and non-government organizations. However, only three sites are protected well enough to ensure the long-term viability of the rare species and natural communities they support.

DCR recommends that all unprotected conservation sites, and all unprotected portions of partially protected sites, be targeted for future land conservation efforts. The appropriate method of protection will vary with each site but may include placing the site on Virginia's Registry of Natural Areas, developing a voluntary management agreement with the landowner, securing a conservation easement through a local land trust, acquiring the site through a locality or local land trust, dedicating the site as a natural area preserve with the current owner, or acquiring the site as a state-owned natural area preserve.

Within Region 11, DCR is particularly interested in protecting:

- Habitat for the globally rare Kankakee globe-mallow.
- Riparian areas in watersheds that support the federally endangered Roanoke logperch and other rare aquatic species.
- Riverside prairies.

State Fish and Wildlife Management Areas (WMA)

- DGIF should continue to work with local and regional governments to support the Birding and Wildlife Trail program.
- DGIF should acquire additional lands wherever feasible to provide additional access for public hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing recreation.

25 DGIF should continue to investigate opportunities at the **Featherfin WMA** to acquire in-holdings and to improve the area with trails and structures for wildlife viewing and other outdoor recreation.

State forests

- Local and regional agencies should encourage the use of Department of Forestry (DOF) Best Management Practices in floodplain forest areas, particularly those adjacent to state-designated scenic waterways.
- Local and regional agencies should use DOF properties as field classrooms to help with educational programs.
- Local and regional agencies should coordinate with DOF and seek the assistance of local trail and river user organizations to develop forest trails and publish maps for each state forest, as well as to establish greenways and blueways for public use.
- Local and regional agencies should investigate opportunities to acquire fee simple ownership or easements to conserve working farms and forests in the region.
- Local and regional agencies should work with DOF to create defensible space around buildings to reduce the risk of wild fires through the DOF Fire Wise Program.
- Localities should work with DOF on education and monitoring of tree diseases and other pests that could weaken the forested environments.
- Agricultural lands should be targeted for reforestation to protect the water quality of the area and limit the effects of erosion on these lands.

26 DOF should continue development of the **Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest to Cumberland State Forest** trail, which is part of the Cumberland to Appomattox Trail. The DOF trail will offer opportunities for horseback riding and establish primitive camping in the Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest.

Transportation programs

- Regional and local agencies should develop alternatives to the use of private automobiles for daily activities. Transit systems, bicycle and pedestrian accommodations, improved community design, as well as a change in people's attitudes toward transportation alternatives will be needed for the transportation system of the future to meet capacity needs and energy constraints.
- Regional and local agencies should work with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to implement Context Sensitive Solutions that accommodate multiple transportation modes.
- Regional and local agencies should recognize the need for a network of low-speed, low-volume roadways used by equestrians, pedestrians and cyclists, and they should include protections for this network in their comprehensive plans.
- Regional and local agencies should encourage the development of a permanent process for integrating the recommendations of local public health agencies, and they should include "active living" opportunities into all phases of transportation planning, land use planning and project design.
- Regional and local agencies should implement the *Region 2000: Greenways and Blueways Plan*.

Other state lands

For a discussion of other state lands, see Chapter IX-C: Resource Agencies.

The following state-owned lands contain significant undeveloped open space that may have some potential for local recreational use. Each site should be assessed and, where appropriate, a cooperative agreement should be developed to make these resources available for local use as parks and open space.

27 The **Lynchburg Training School and Hospital** in Amherst County has approximately 100 acres of undeveloped land. Consideration for future use of the undeveloped land should include the preservation of open space, trails and connections to the James River.

28 Approximately 58 acres of the **Central Virginia Community College** tract in the City of Lynchburg are undeveloped and may have potential for recreational use.

Local and regional parks and recreation departments

For a discussion of local and regional parks and recreation departments, see Chapter IX-D: Resource Agencies. Local and regional recommendations include:

- Explore reclamation of abandoned landfills into new and needed parks.
- Consider cooperative management for the recreational use of private, corporate, state or federally owned lands in order to increase local access and meet outdoor recreation needs.
- The presence of Smith Mountain Lake has attracted a large retired population. Appalachian Power Company's (APCO) recreation plan emphasizes acquisition of land for recreational purposes and long-term leases with private entities to provide recreation services.
- Bedford County's major recreational need is athletic fields and courts, particularly in the fast growing Forest, Smith Mountain, Moneta and Stewartsville areas. These needs could be met through the development of a regional open space and park plan.
- When private recreational lands are converted to other uses, the localities will need to identify and evaluate other lands to replace the services provided by those sites.
- Regional and local agencies should provide three regional parks; one to be located near Montvale Elementary School, one near Route 714 adjacent to the landfill and the third near Route 460. The latter would be developed jointly by Campbell County and the City of Lynchburg.
- Bedford City should explore a cooperative agreement with Bedford County to share resources, since the city is landlocked and land resources are not available.

29 Continued funding and development of **Riveredge Park** (acquired by DCR as the Smiley Block property and leased to Amherst County) should provide enhanced public recreation and river access opportu-

nities. Initial park development includes a boat launching facility funded by the Commonwealth, City of Lynchburg, and Amherst County. A connector trail will link this park to the James River Heritage Trail.

30 Regional and local organizations should consider recreational development of the public land surrounding **Falling Creek and Beaver Dam reservoirs**, which are water sources for the inhabitants of the Roanoke and Staunton River Valley.

Private sector

Much of the demand for outdoor recreation is met by the private sector. For a discussion of the private sector role, see Chapter IX-E: Resource Agencies. The following recommendations pertain to this region:

- Developed campgrounds, resident summer camps for children, golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, marinas and indoor recreational facilities help meet the needs identified in the 2006 *Virginia Outdoors Survey*. Entrepreneurial opportunities should be evaluated for the establishment of outfitter services for canoeing and kayaking, boat launches, canoe-in campgrounds, fee-based hunting and fishing opportunities, multi-field sports complexes and swimming pools. Many of the needs could be met through the efforts of private enterprise, organizations or through partnerships and cooperative efforts by the private sector and units of governments to provide picnicking, camping and environmental education. These services could be linked to bed and breakfast opportunities, nursery and garden center operations, game farms, and historical restorations. This concept could be expanded to farmers markets, pick-your-own operations, wineries and craft fairs.

31 Lynchburg College should consider preservation strategies to allow College Lake to be available for public use. As **College Lake** has filled with sediment, wetlands have developed on Lynchburg College properties. These wetlands offer significant opportunities in research and learning. A system of boardwalks should be developed so that these wetlands can be accessed for environmental preservation and other educational programs.



Percival's Island Trail in the City of Lynchburg. Photo by BikeWalk Virginia.

Table X-11. Region 11 (Region 2000 Regional Commission) Existing and Projected Outdoor Recreation Needs

Activity	Activity Days	Demand	Units	Supply	2010 Needs	2020 Needs
Baseball	558,091	110	fields	72	38	49
Basketball	497,631	118	goals	53	65	77
Bicycling	388,338	28	miles	NI		
Mountain	55,809	4	miles	NI		
Other	332,529	24	miles	NI		
Lake, river and bay use (combined)	738,541	14,157	water acres	11,978	2,179	3,559
Power boating	367,875	8,867	water acres	S		
Sailing	52,089	451	water acres	S		
Saltwater fishing	167,427	942	water acres	S		
Jet ski, personal watercraft	53,484	838	water acres	S		
Water skiing, towed on water	97,666	3,060	water acres	S		
Camping	255,327	1,506	sites	1,569	-63	84
Tent camping	108,828	642	sites	486	156	218
Developed camping	146,499	864	sites	1,083	-219	-135
Fitness trail use	115,571	9	mile trails	8	1	2
Fields (combined)	553,208	116	fields	54	62	74
Football	313,926	66	fields	54	12	18
Soccer	239,282	50	fields	-	50	55
Stream use (combined)	888,063	566	stream miles	168	398	454
Freshwater fishing	772,026	543	stream miles	S		
Human-powered boating	64,878	17	stream miles	S		
Rafting	9,302	2	stream miles	S		
Tubing	41,857	5	stream miles	S		
Golfing	243,700	8	courses	217	-4	-3
Hiking, backpacking	388,338	199	trail miles	230	-31	-11
Horseback riding	65,111	28	miles	56	-28	-25
In-line skating	53,484	4	miles	NI		
Jogging, running	3,118,335	250	mile trails	NI		
Nature study, programs	74,412	11	sites	3	8	9

Note: Demand multipliers used to create this chart are based on the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's 2006 *Virginia Outdoors Survey* as measured at the regional level. Additional analysis is required to adjust these results for local conditions.

NA: not applicable, no standard needed

S: same as combined

NS: not inventoried separately

NI: not inventoried

(-) indicates surplus

Table X-11. Region 11 (Region 2000 Regional Commission) Existing and Projected Outdoor Recreation Needs – continued

Activity	Activity Days	Demand	Units	Supply	2010 Needs	2020 Needs
Picnicking away from home	258,582	671	tables	1,256	-585	-519
Skateboarding	90,690	28	sites	NI		
Snow skiing or snowboarding	48,833	1	ski lifts	-	1	1
Softball	367,410	65	fields	45	20	27
Sunbathing, relaxing on beach	551,813	40	beach acres	16	24	27
Swimming	2,325,380	162		NI		
Outdoor area	1,251,054	128	beach acres	16	112	125
Outdoor pools	692,963	29	pools	16	13	16
Indoor pools	381,362	4	pools	3	1	2
Tennis	146,266	91	courts	110	-19	-10
Used a playground	588,786	84	sites	118	-34	-26
Visiting gardens	115,106	13	sites	NI		
Visiting historic sites	362,062	31	sites	NI		
Visiting natural areas	412,057	70	sites	NI		
Volleyball	25,812	8	courts	3	5	5
Hunting	533,907	87,555	acres	83,299	4,256	12,789
Drive for pleasure	1,420,807	NA	NA	NI		
Driving motorcycle off road	88,364	40	miles	19	21	25
Driving 4-wheel-drive off road	128,361	NA	NA	NS		
Walking for pleasure	7,406,335	NA	NA	NI		
Bird watching	58,600	NA	NA	NI		
Other	10,232	NA	NA	NI		

Note: Demand multipliers used to create this chart are based on the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's 2006 *Virginia Outdoors Survey* as measured at the regional level. Additional analysis is required to adjust these results for local conditions.

NA: not applicable, no standard needed

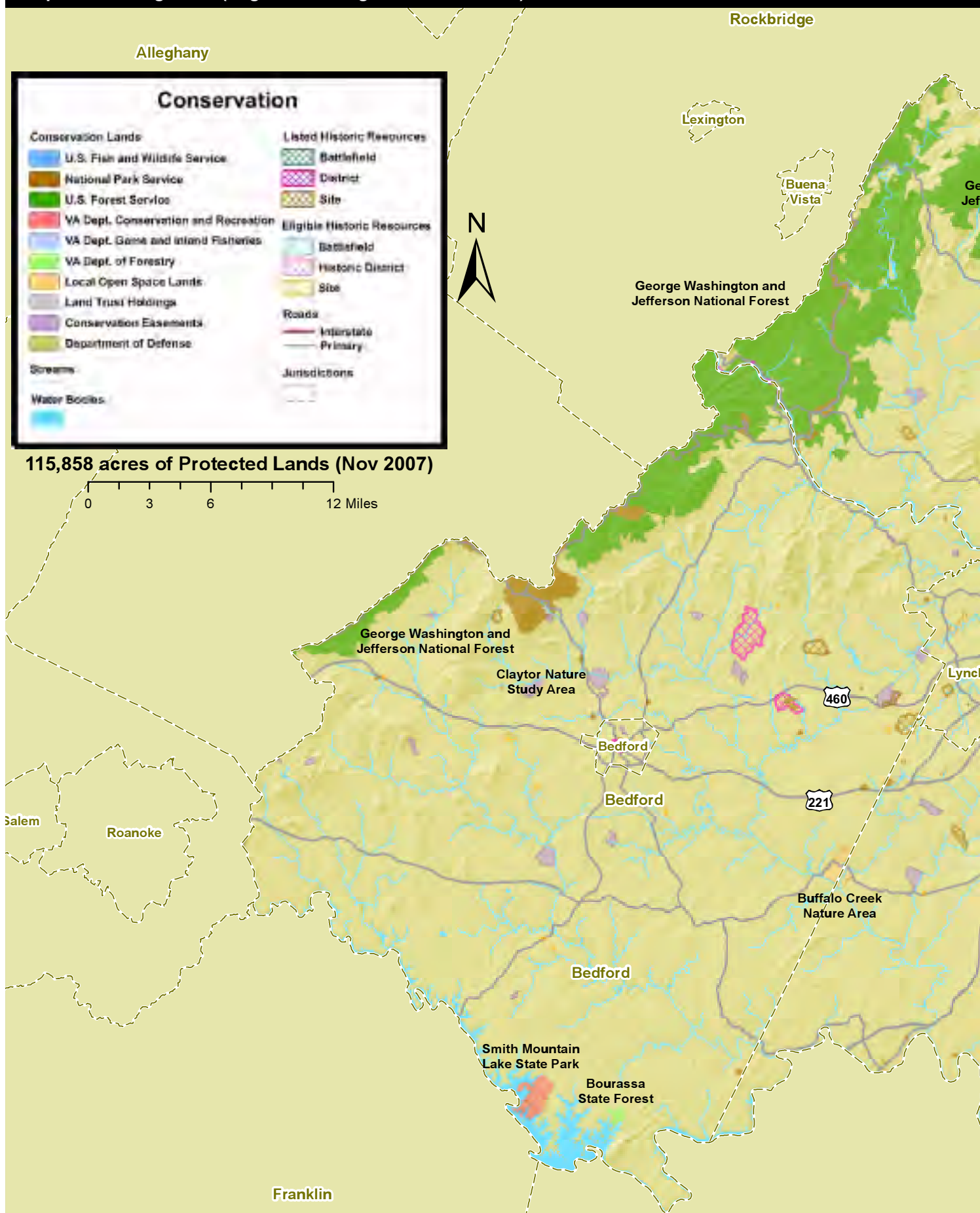
S: same as combined

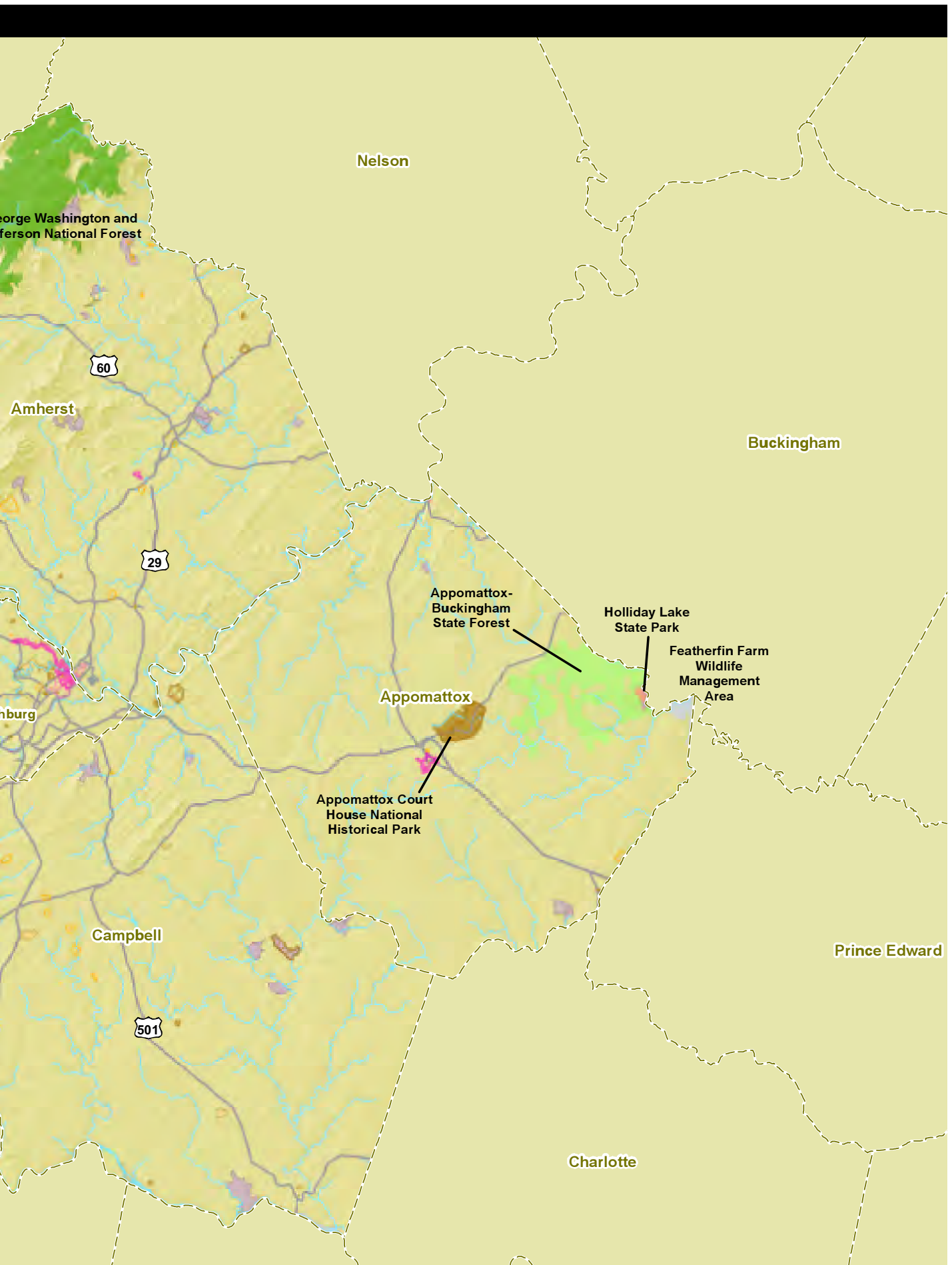
NS: not inventoried separately

NI: not inventoried

(-) indicates surplus

Map X-22. Region 11 (Region 2000 Regional Commission) Conservation Lands





Map X-23. Region 11 (Region 2000 Regional Commission) Outdoor Recreation

